

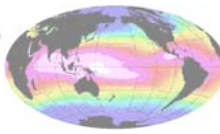
Climate change and Its Impacts on the Pacific Northwest

University of Washington
Program on Climate Change

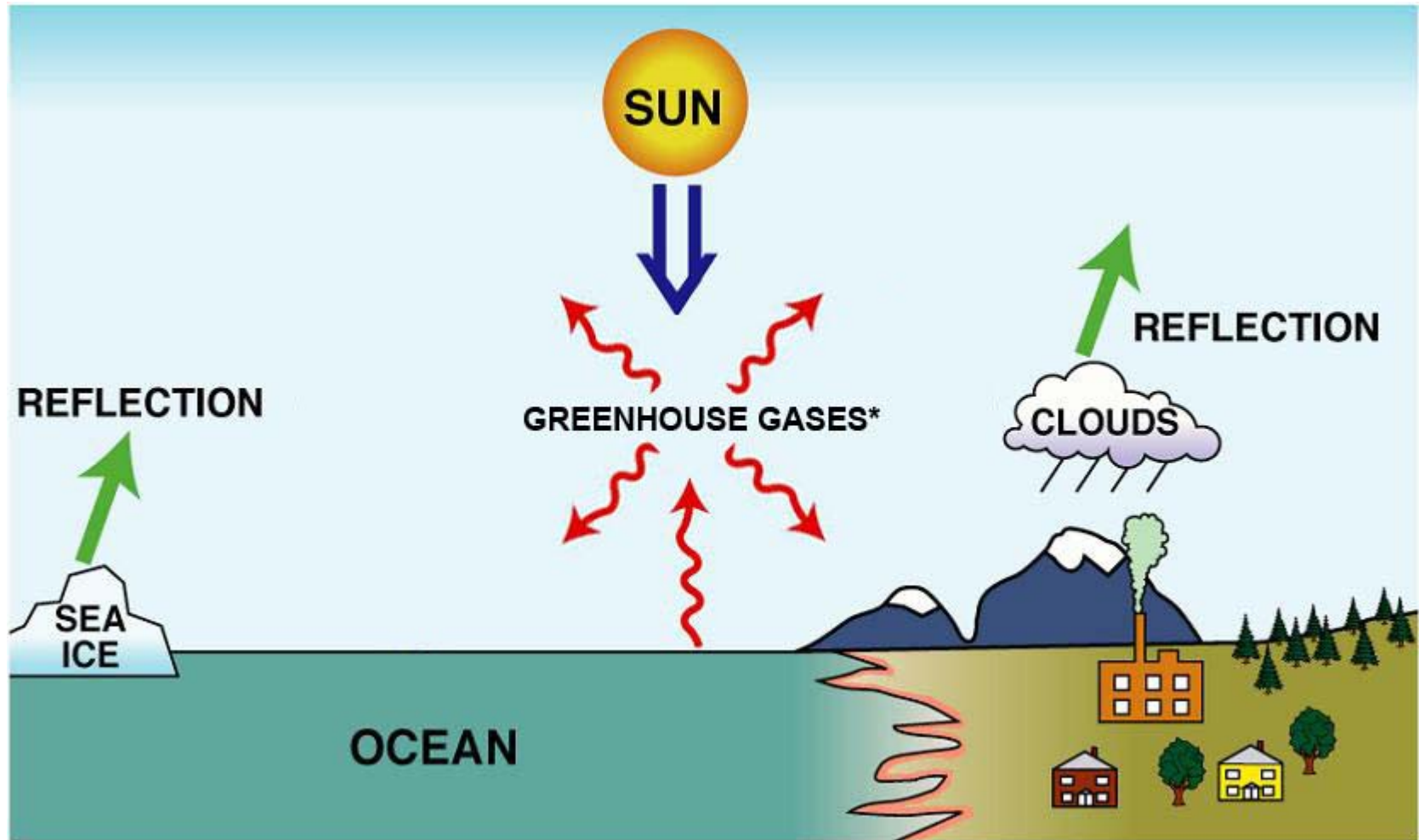


Part I

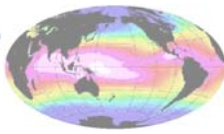
Global Climate Change



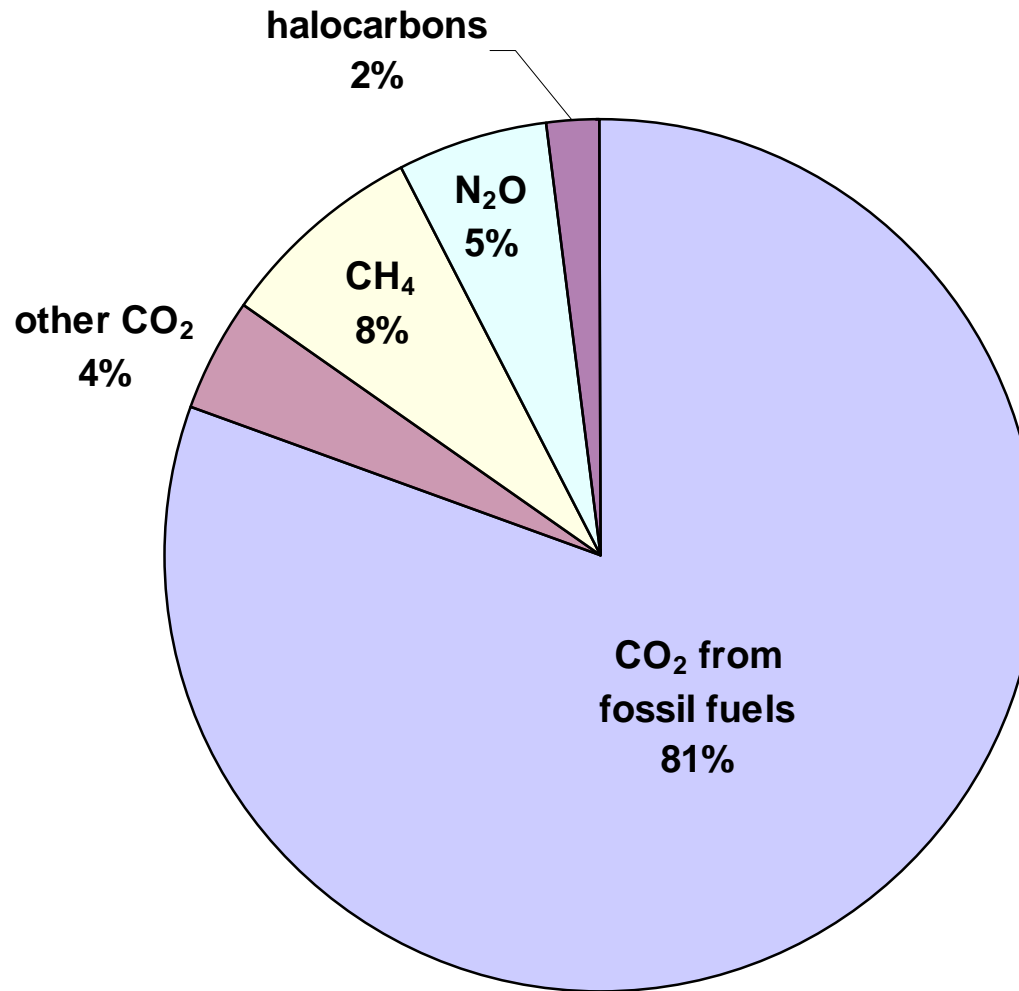
Greenhouse gases and Earth's energy balance

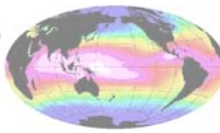


* H_2O , CO_2 , CH_4 , N_2O , halocarbons

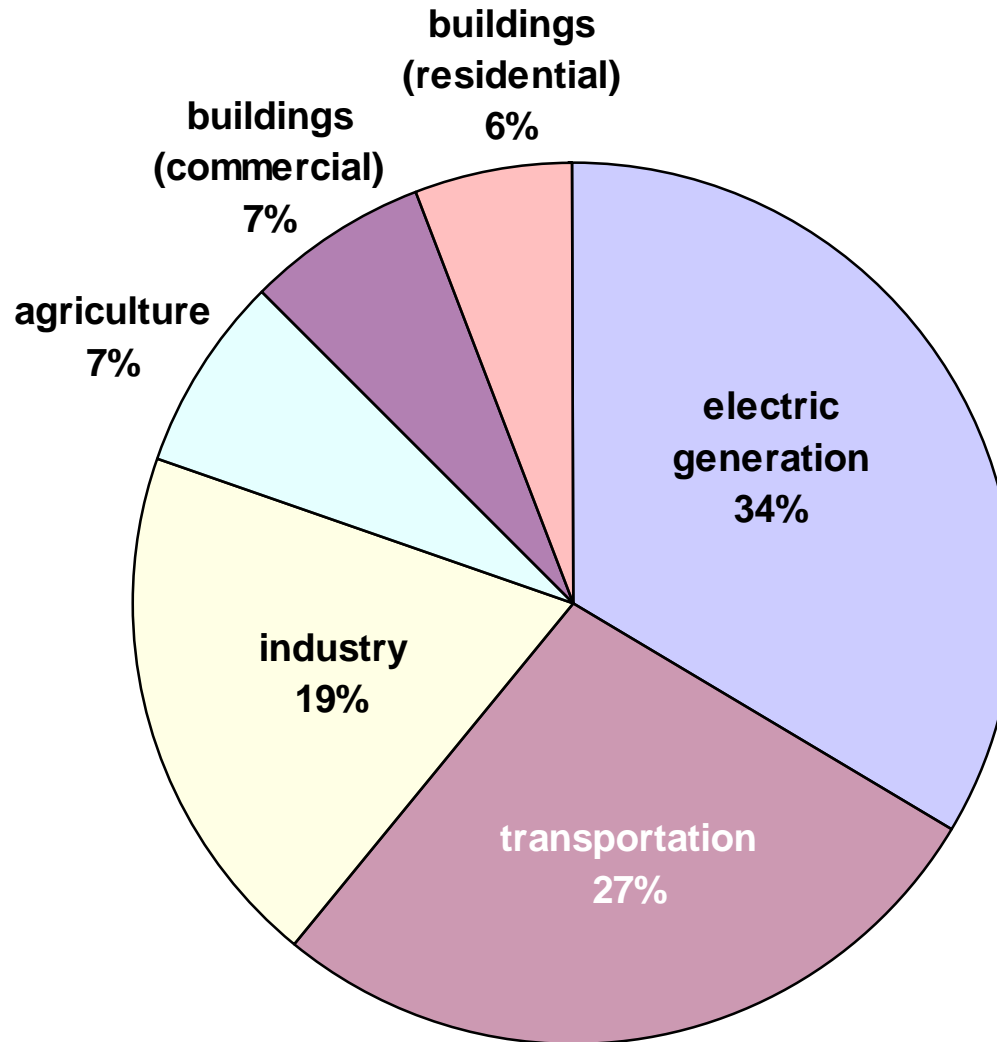


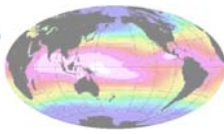
Anthropogenic GHGs



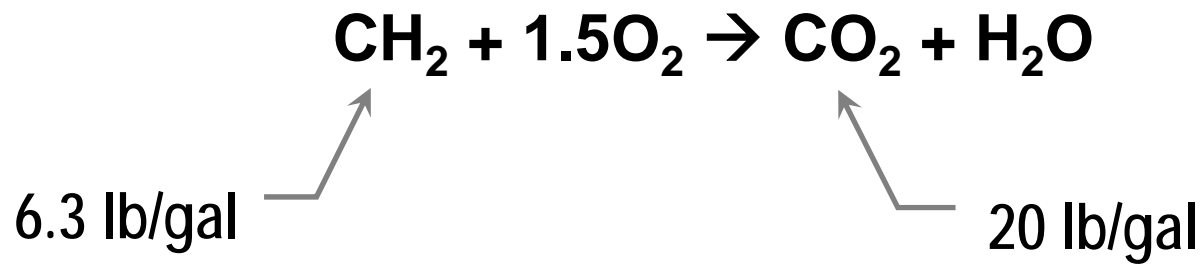
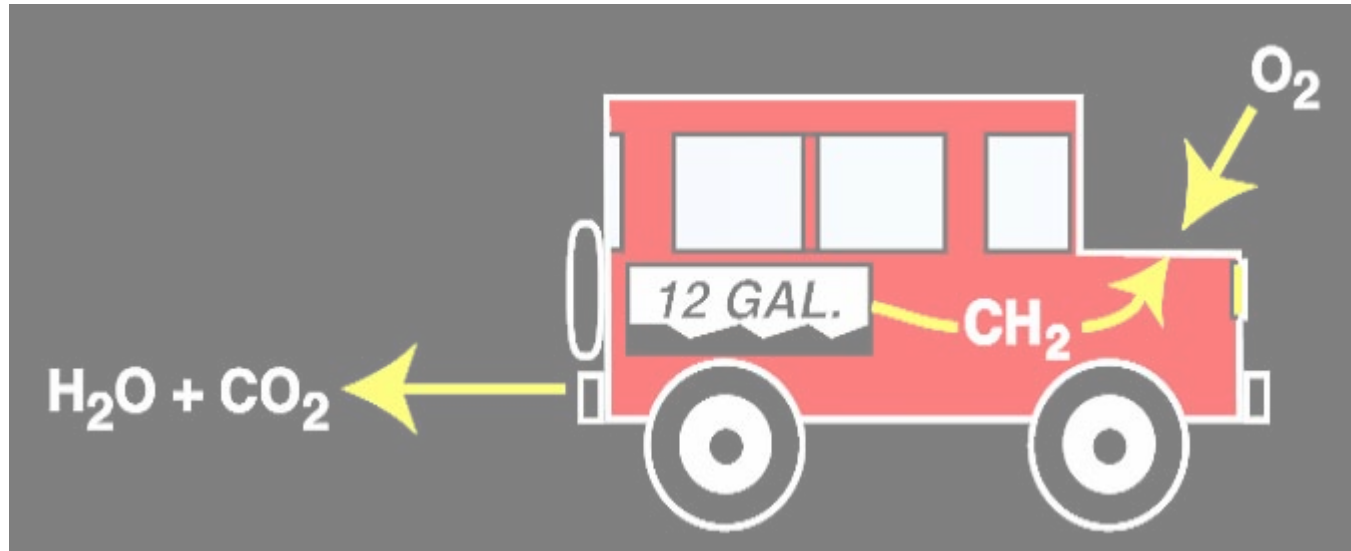


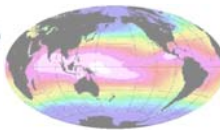
Sources of anthropogenic GHGs



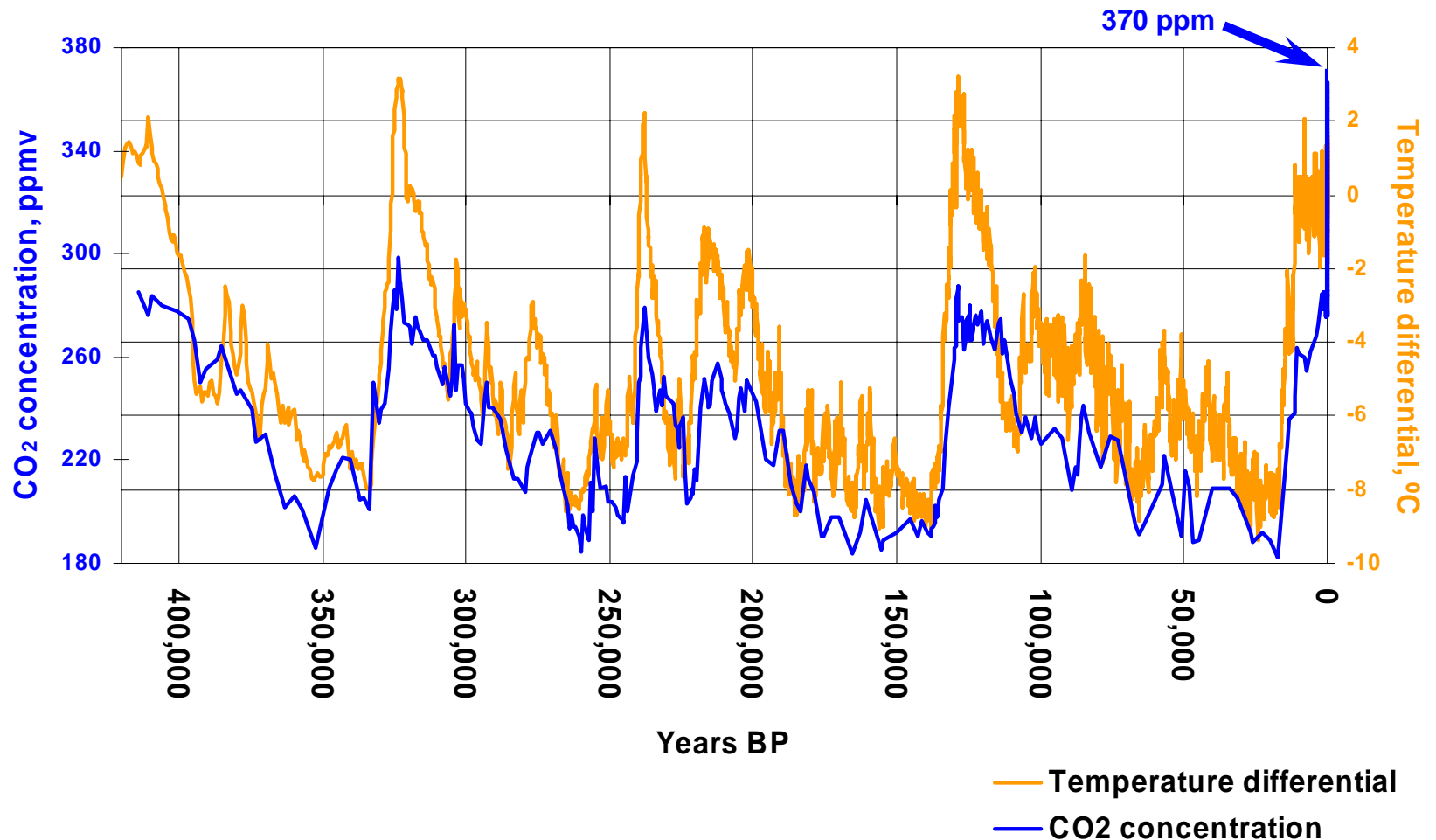


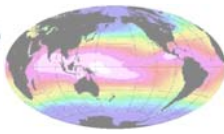
How cars generate CO₂



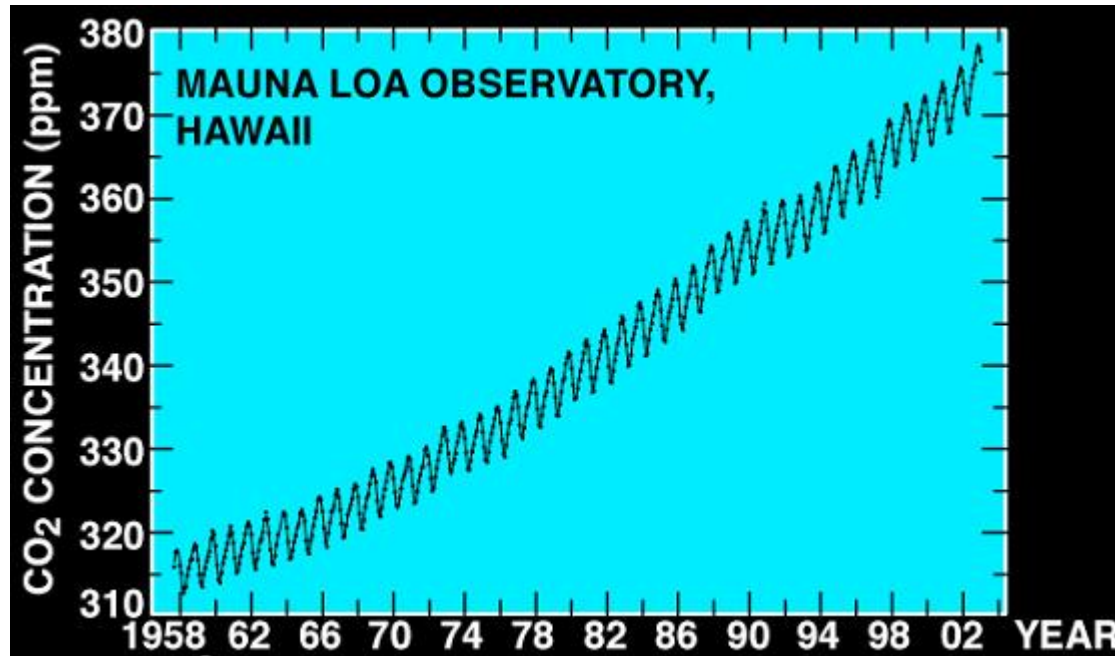


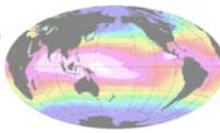
CO₂ and temperature, 420,000 BP to present



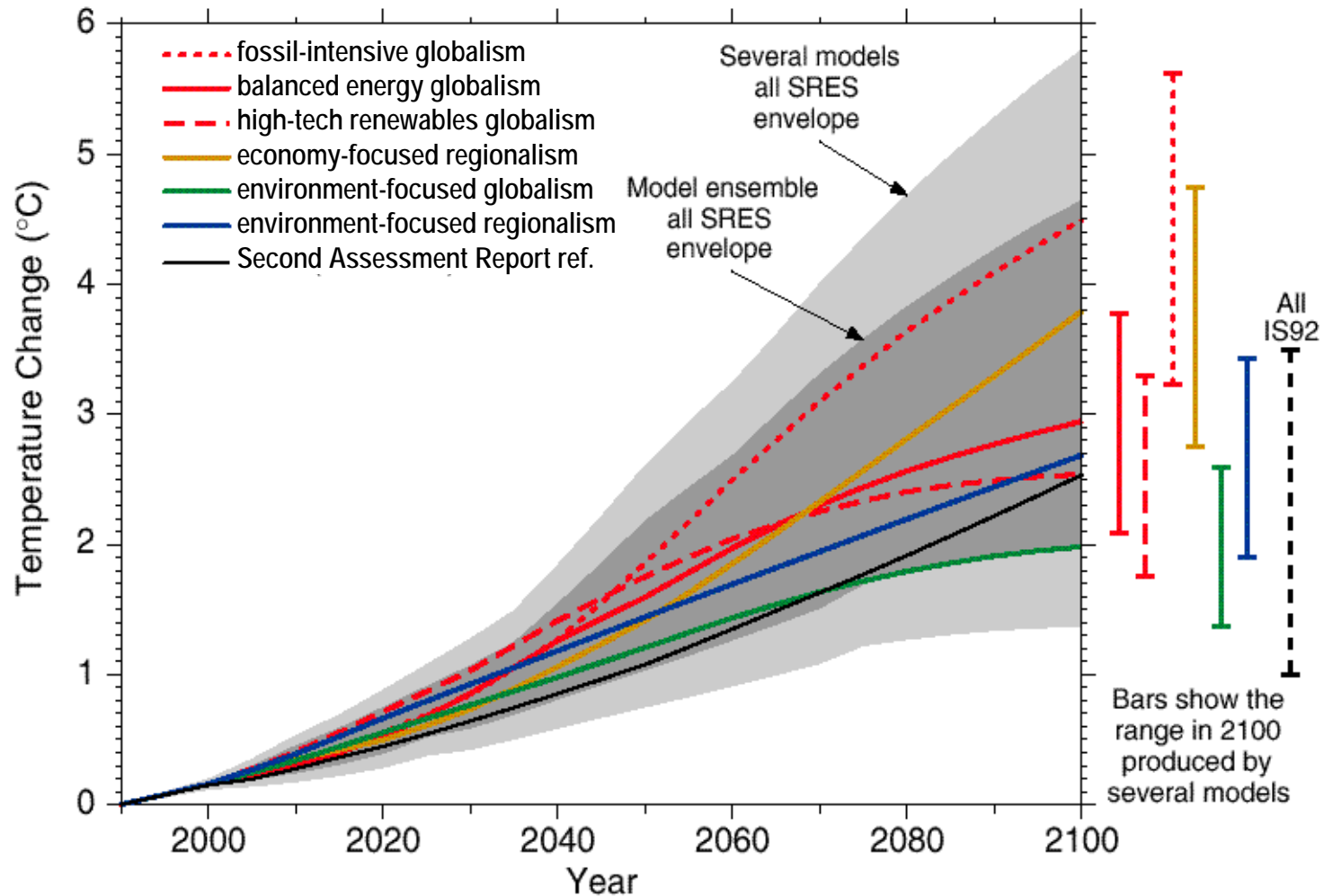


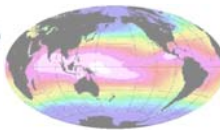
CO₂ 1958 to present



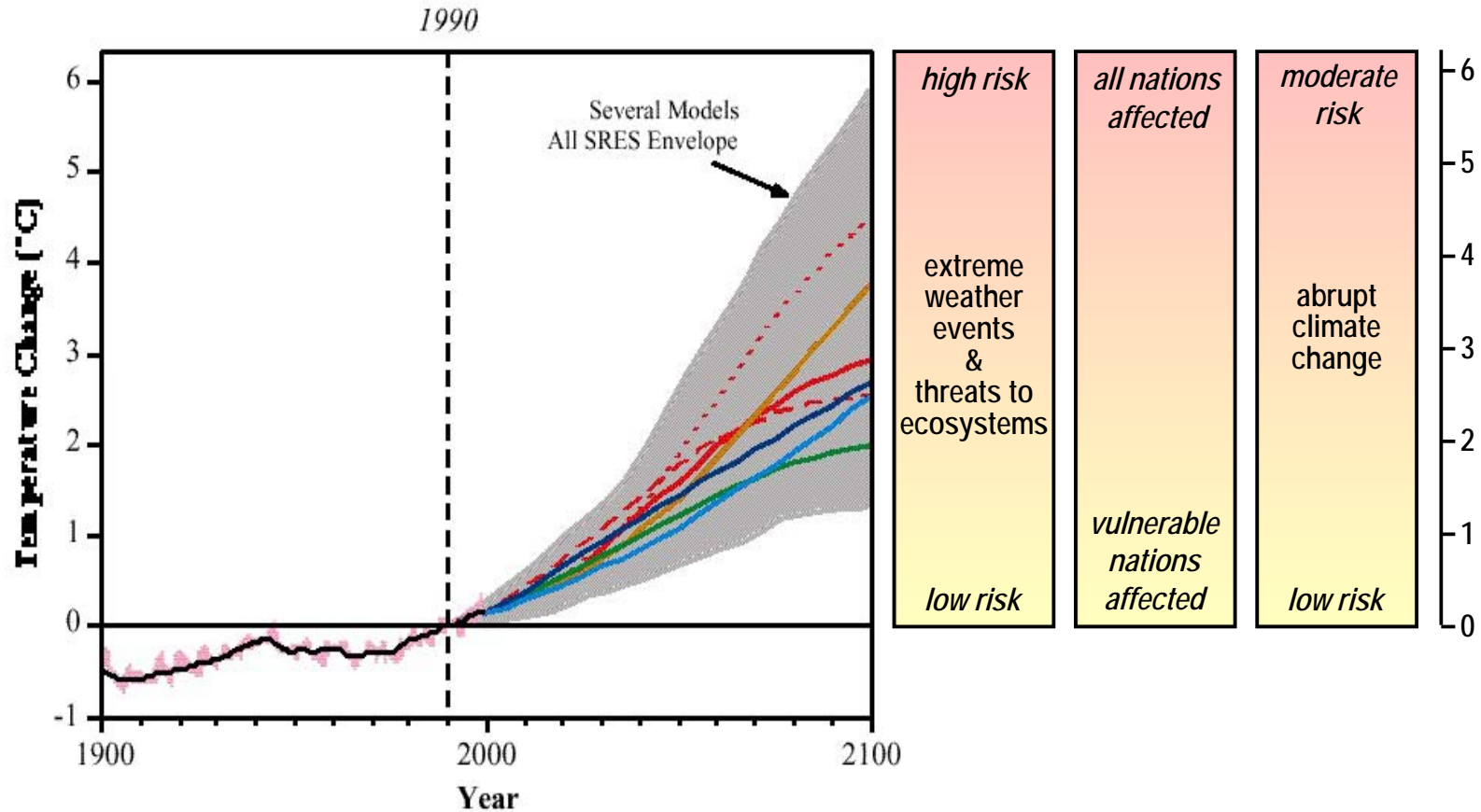


Future climate change





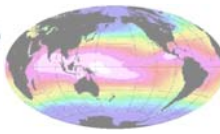
Risks of future climate change



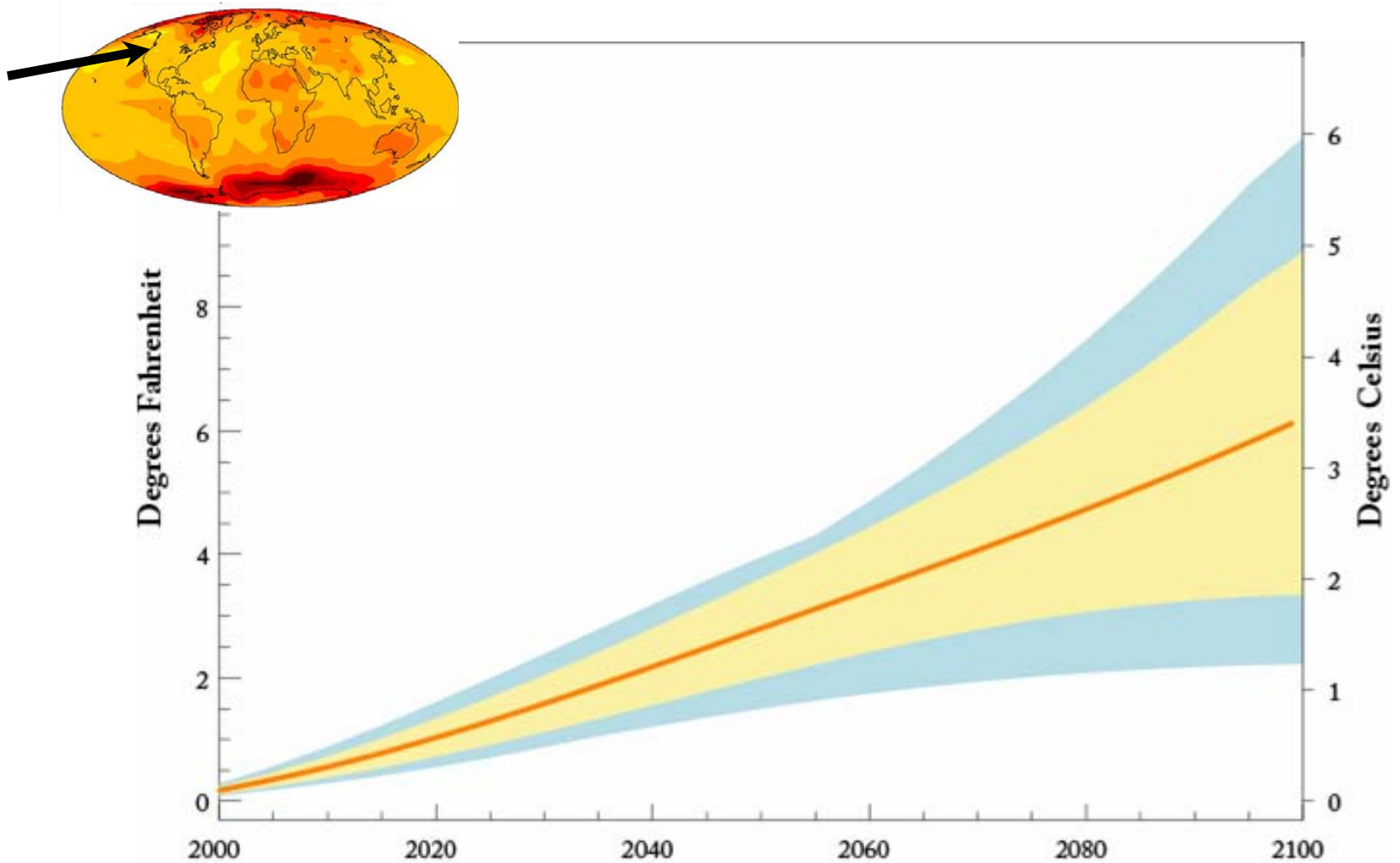


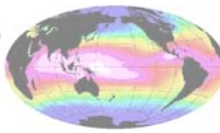
Part II

Pacific Northwest Impacts



Projected Northwest warming, 2000-2100

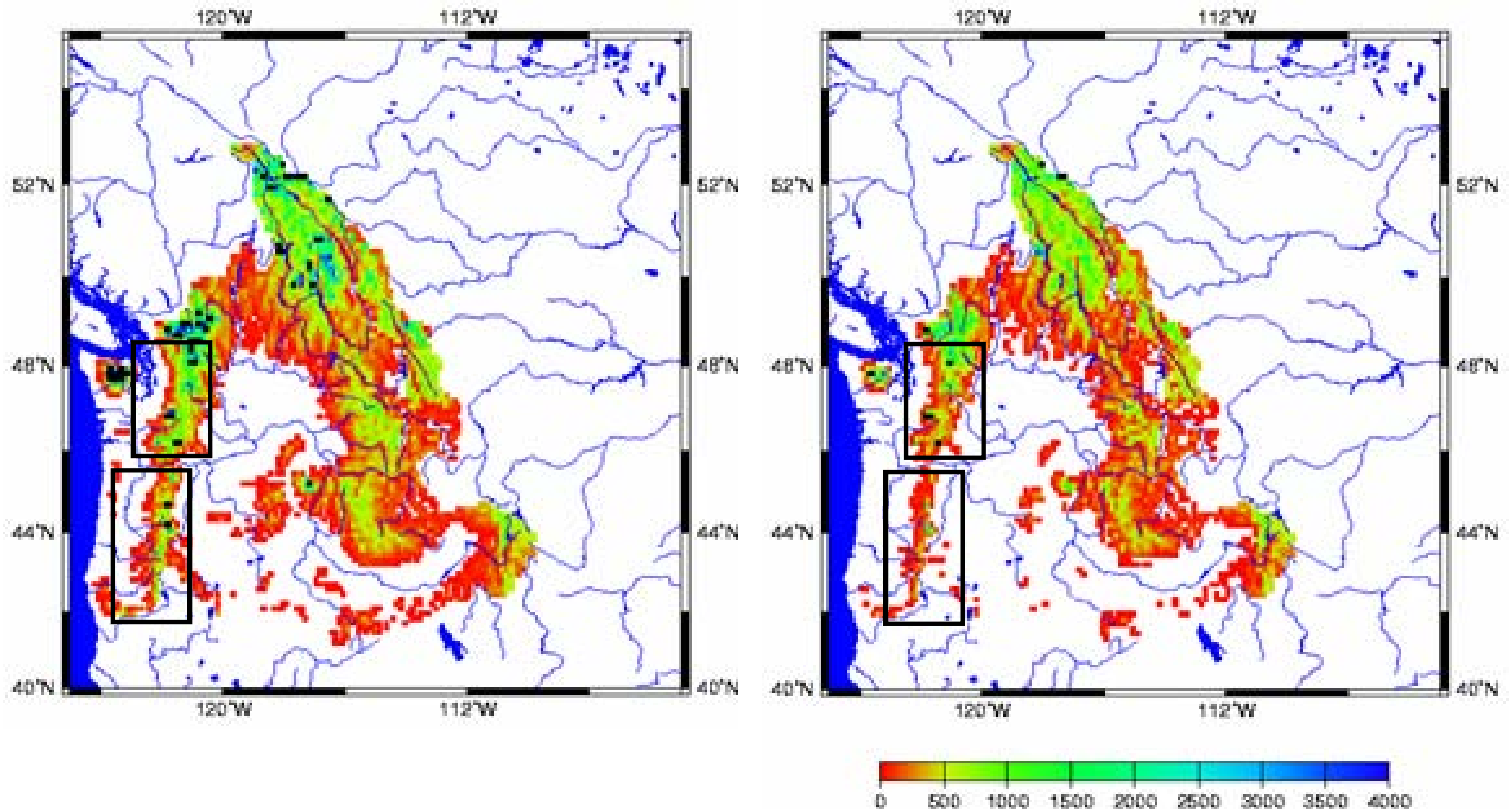


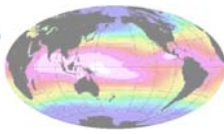


Projected snowfall change

current climate

+4.5°F (2060's)





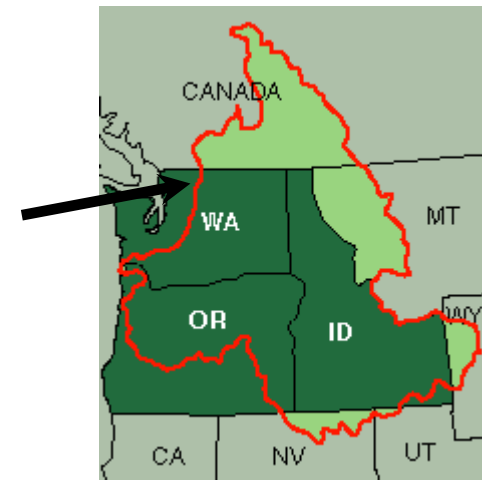
Retreat of the South Cascade glacier

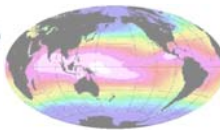


1928

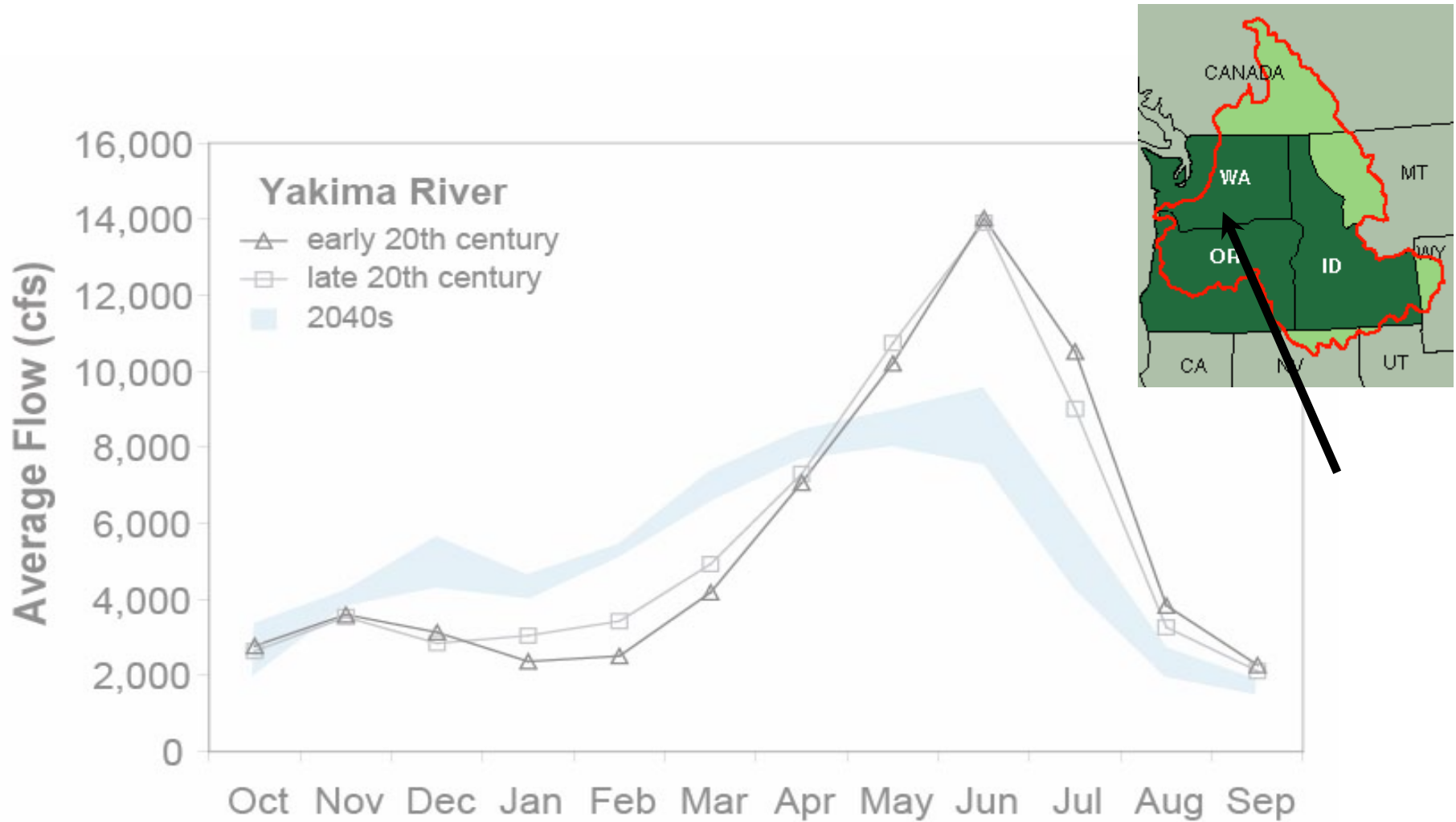


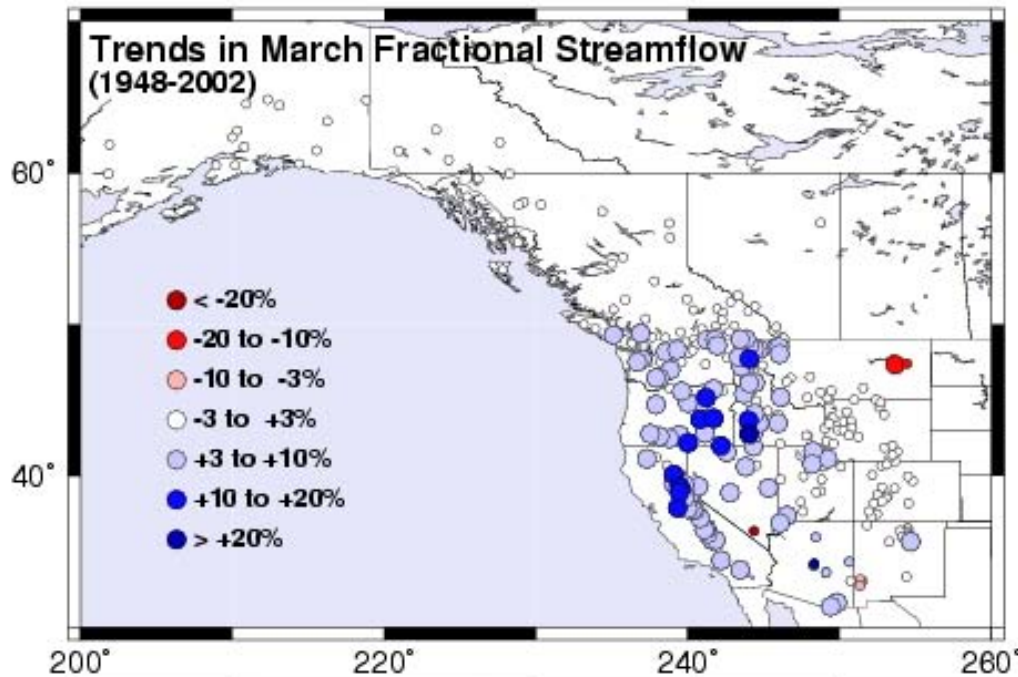
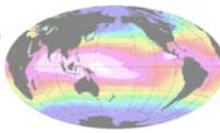
2000





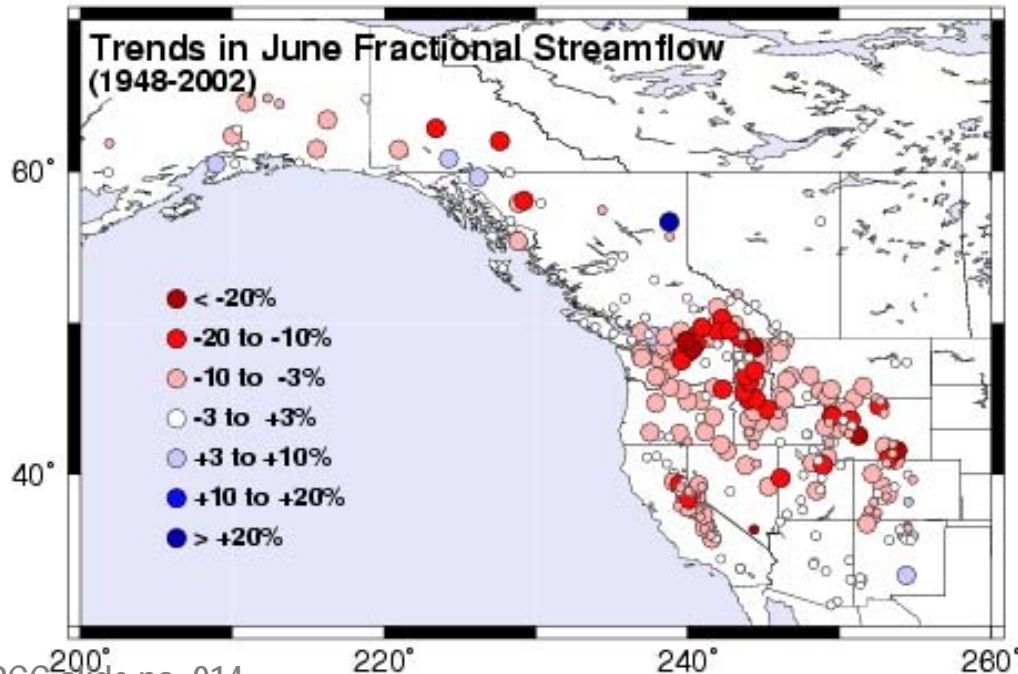
Effect on modeled Yakima River streamflow



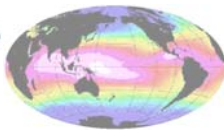


Trends in actual
streamflows,
1948-2002

March



June



Combined effects of reduced snowpack



water supply



hydroelectric power



flood control



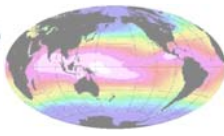
river ecosystems (salmon)



irrigation



winter recreation



Other effects



forest ecosystems



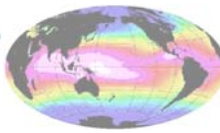
weather changes



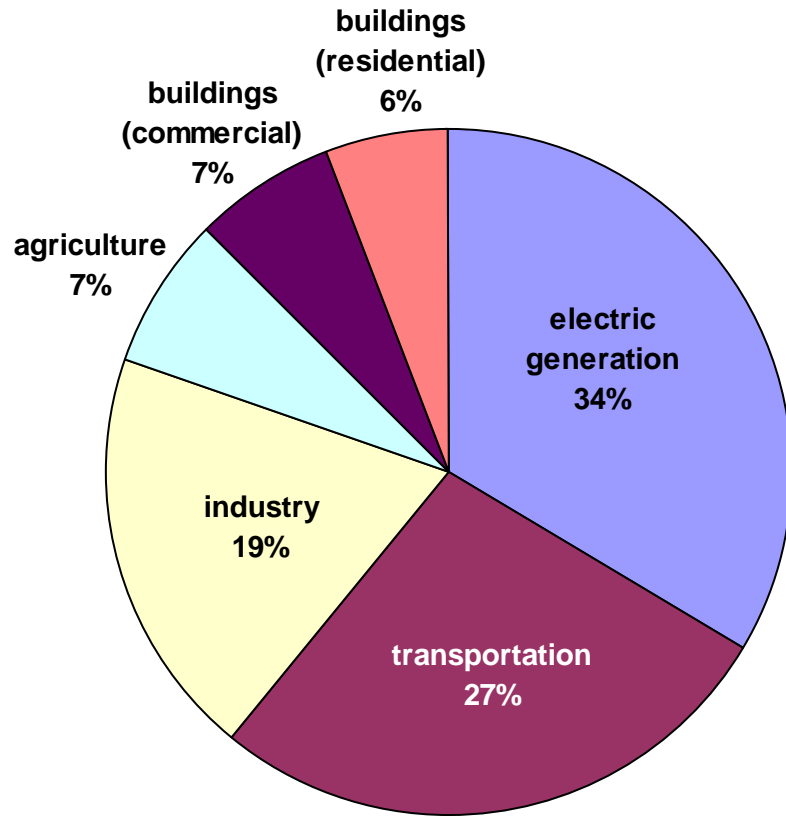
coastal erosion

Part III

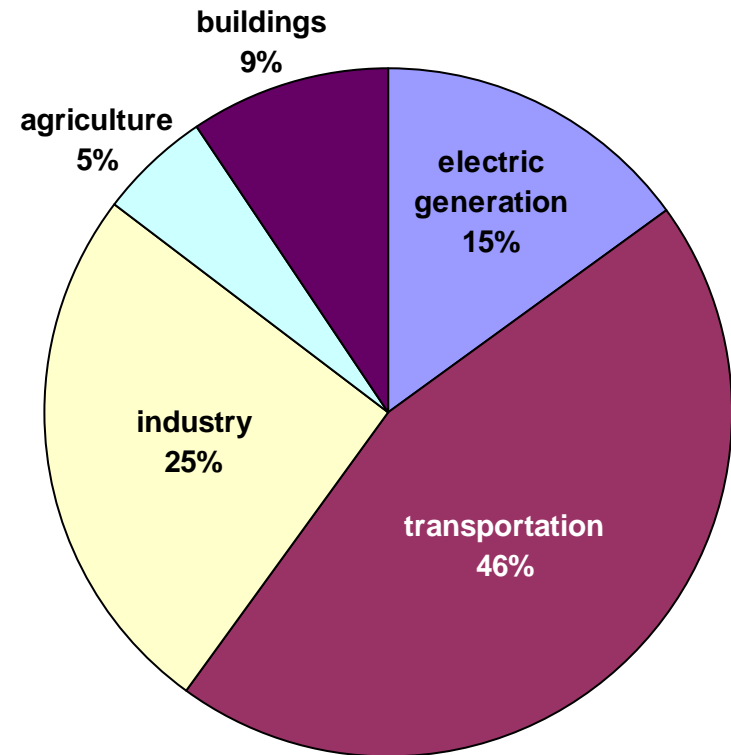
Focus on Transportation:
Reducing Emissions, Adapting to Impacts



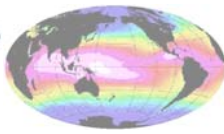
Why a Washingtonian needs to think differently



U.S. GHGs



Washington GHGs



Reducing transportation emissions



drive an alt-fuel car



drive a fuel-efficient car



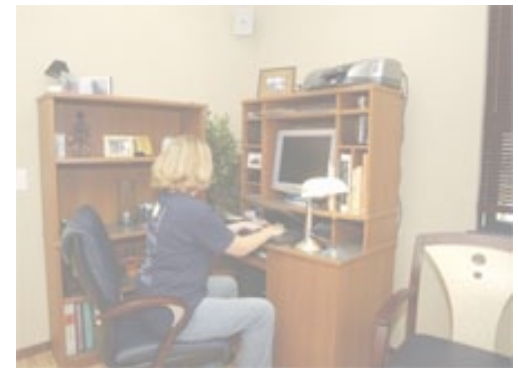
use HOVs



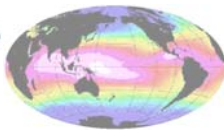
walk or bike



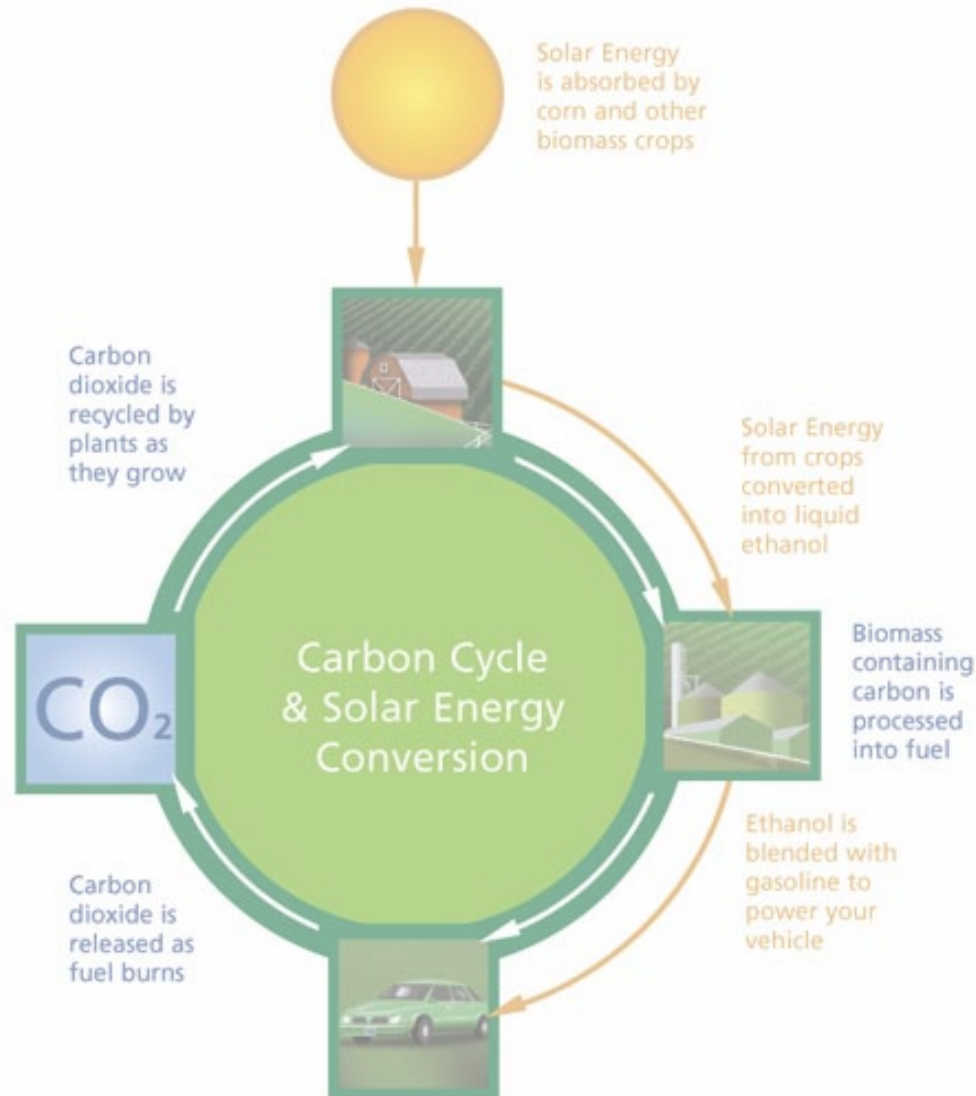
combine errands

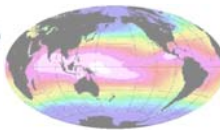


telecommute



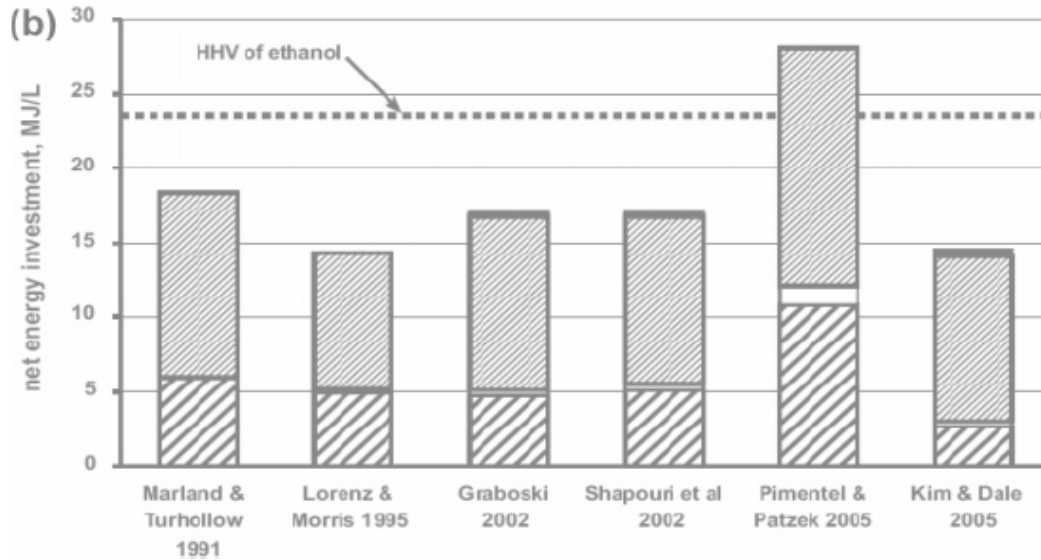
Why biofuels are climate-neutral



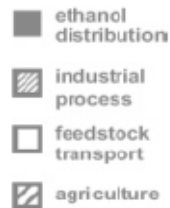
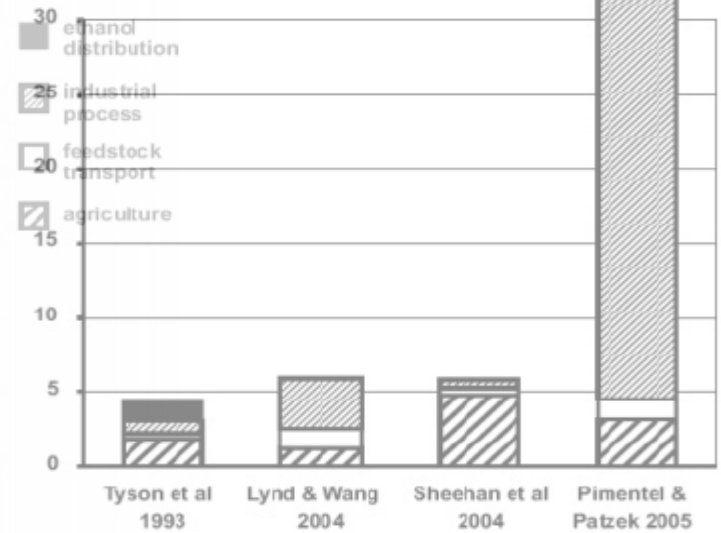


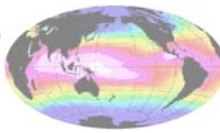
Ethanol's fossil energy requirements

corn ethanol:

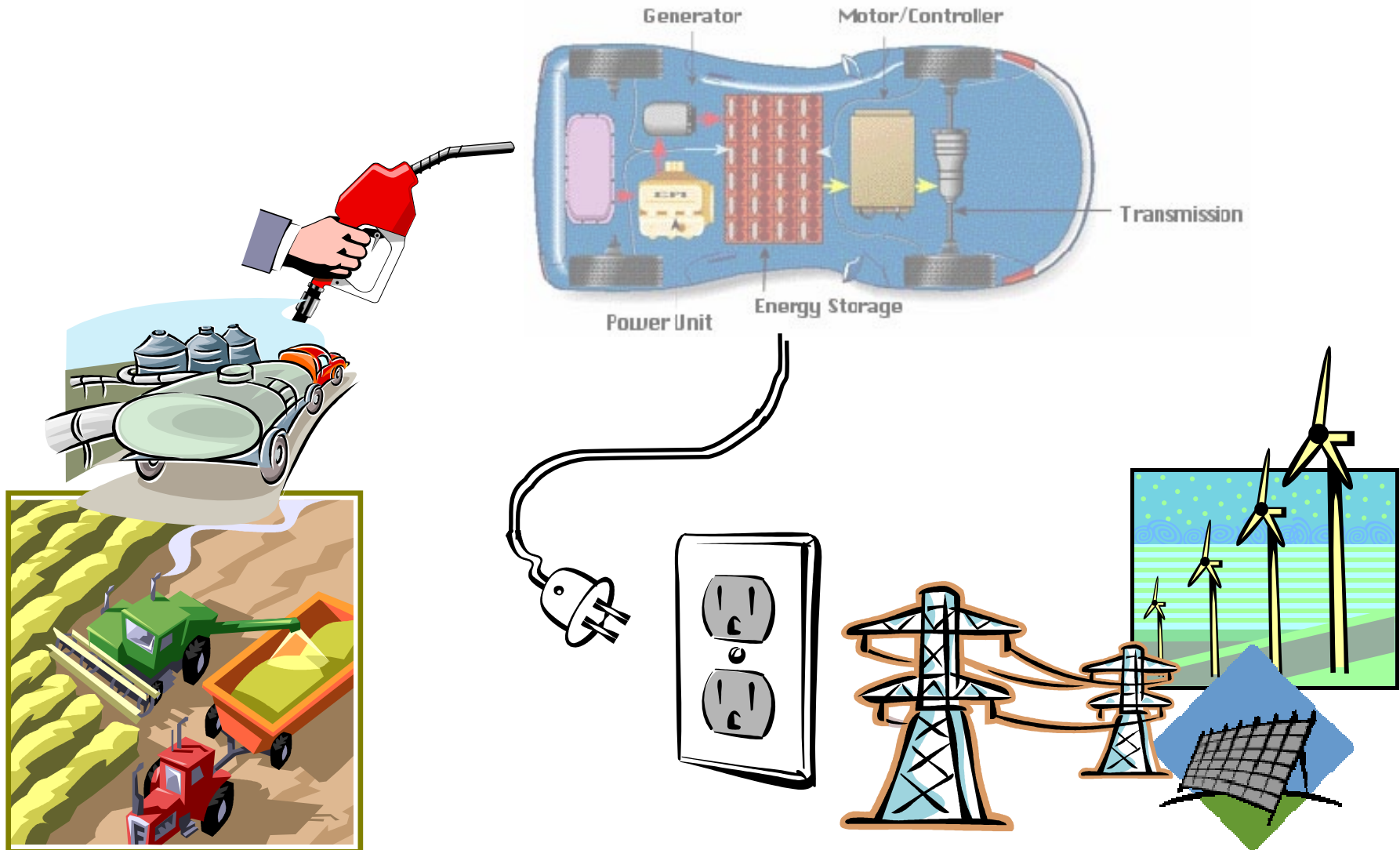


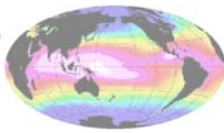
cellulosic ethanol:





PHEV – the perfect compromise?





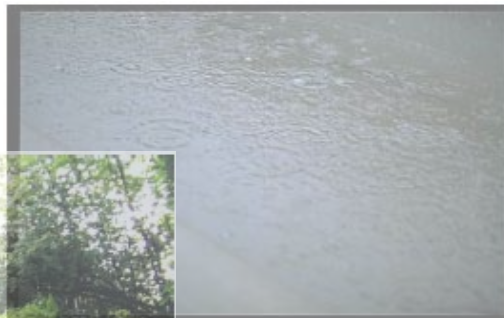
Seattle City Auditor's report



Flooding and Landslides
Could Increase



Seawall Heights May
Need Adjustments



Roadways May
Deteriorate More Rapidly



Bridges Vulnerable to Temperature,
Precipitation, and Sea Level Changes



Urban Forestry Already
Impacted by Climate Change

For more information...

IPCC Summaries for Policymakers: www.ipcc.ch

UW Climate Impacts Group: www.cses.washington.edu/cig

UW Climate Impacts Group comprehensive whitepaper:
www.cses.washington.edu/db/pdf/kc05whitepaper459.pdf

Climate Solutions: www.climatesolutions.org

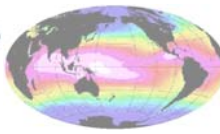


The End.

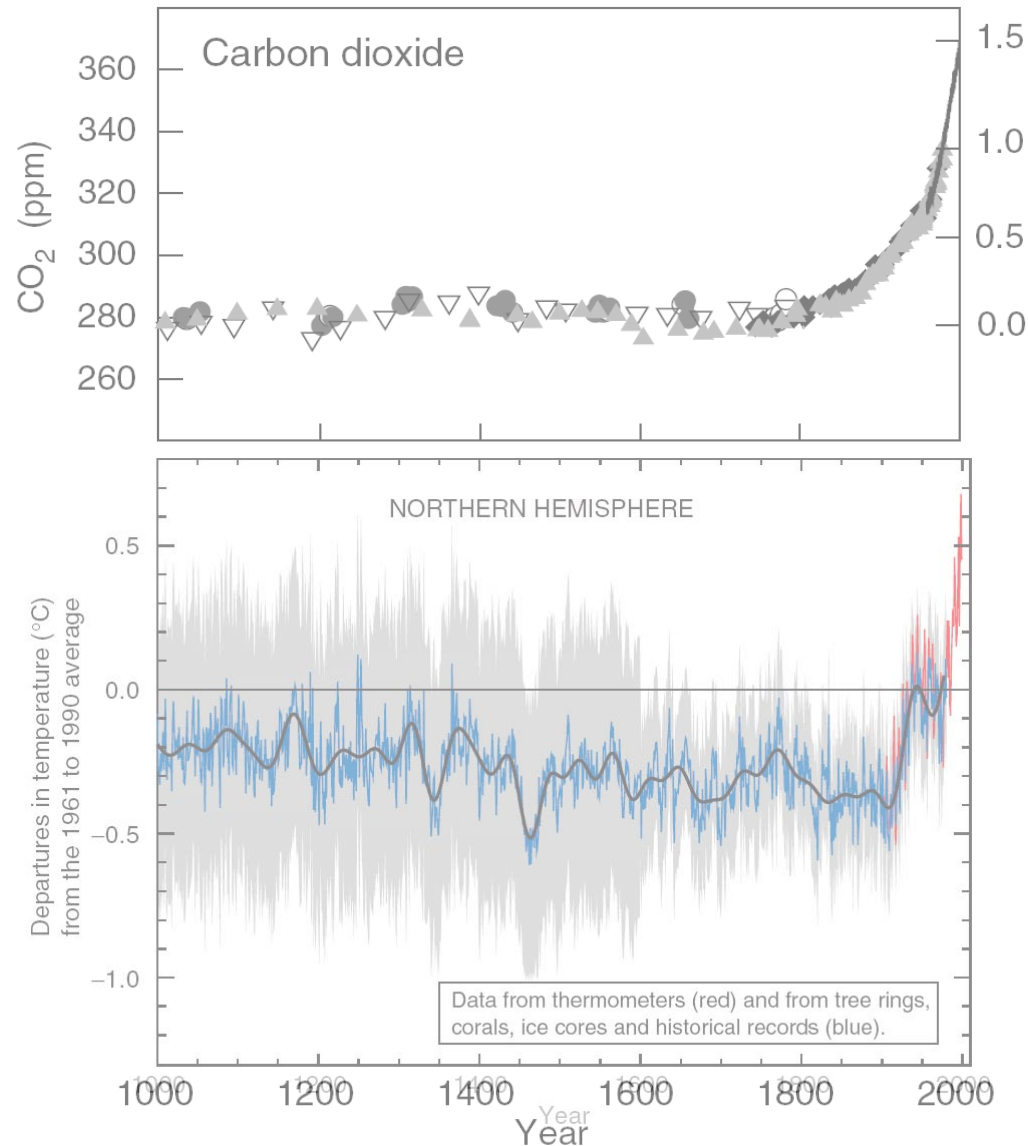
University of Washington
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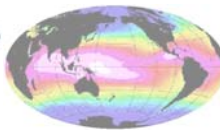
annexes

1. CO₂ and temperature 1000 AD to present
2. Effect on Snoqualmie Pass ski industry
3. Effects on salmonid lifecycle
4. Vegetation carbon in 2070-2100
5. Sea level rise
6. Gasoline, hybrid & electric car CO₂ emissions
7. Hybrid-electric vehicles
8. Hydrogen vs. electricity
9. Competing uses of renewable energy

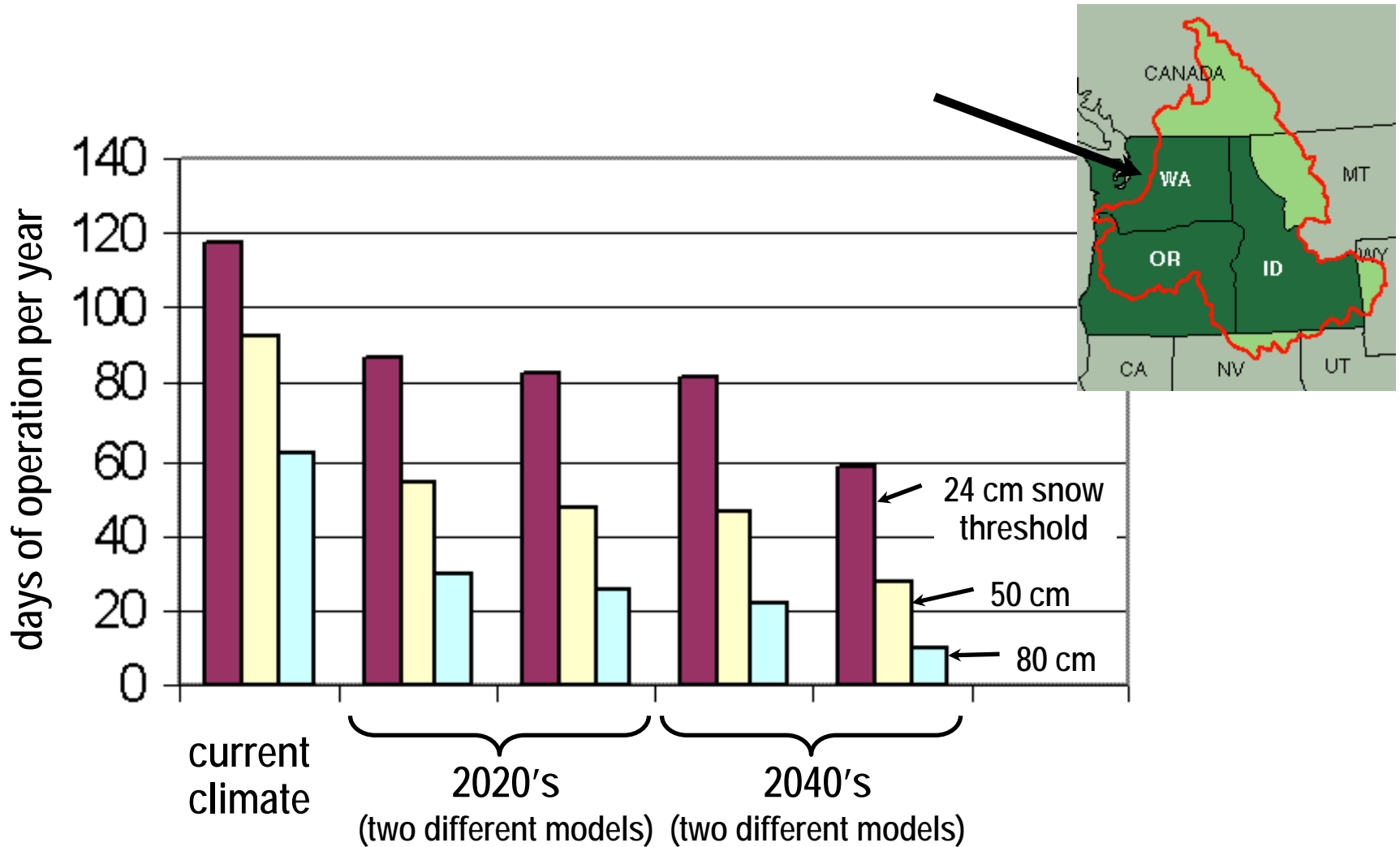


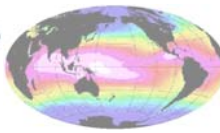
CO₂ and temperature, 1000 AD to present



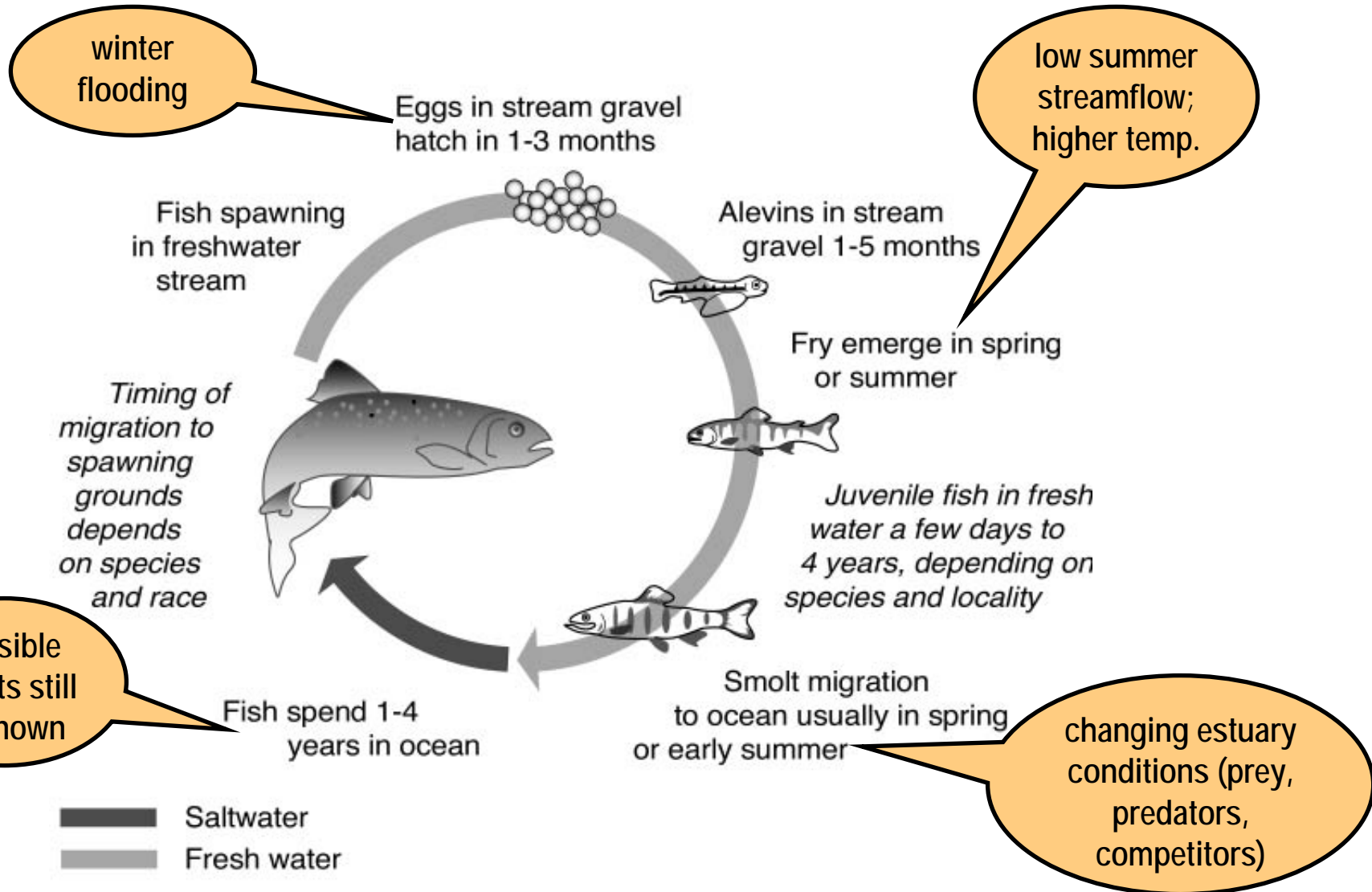


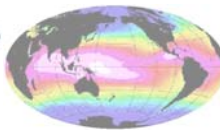
Effect on Snoqualmie Pass ski industry



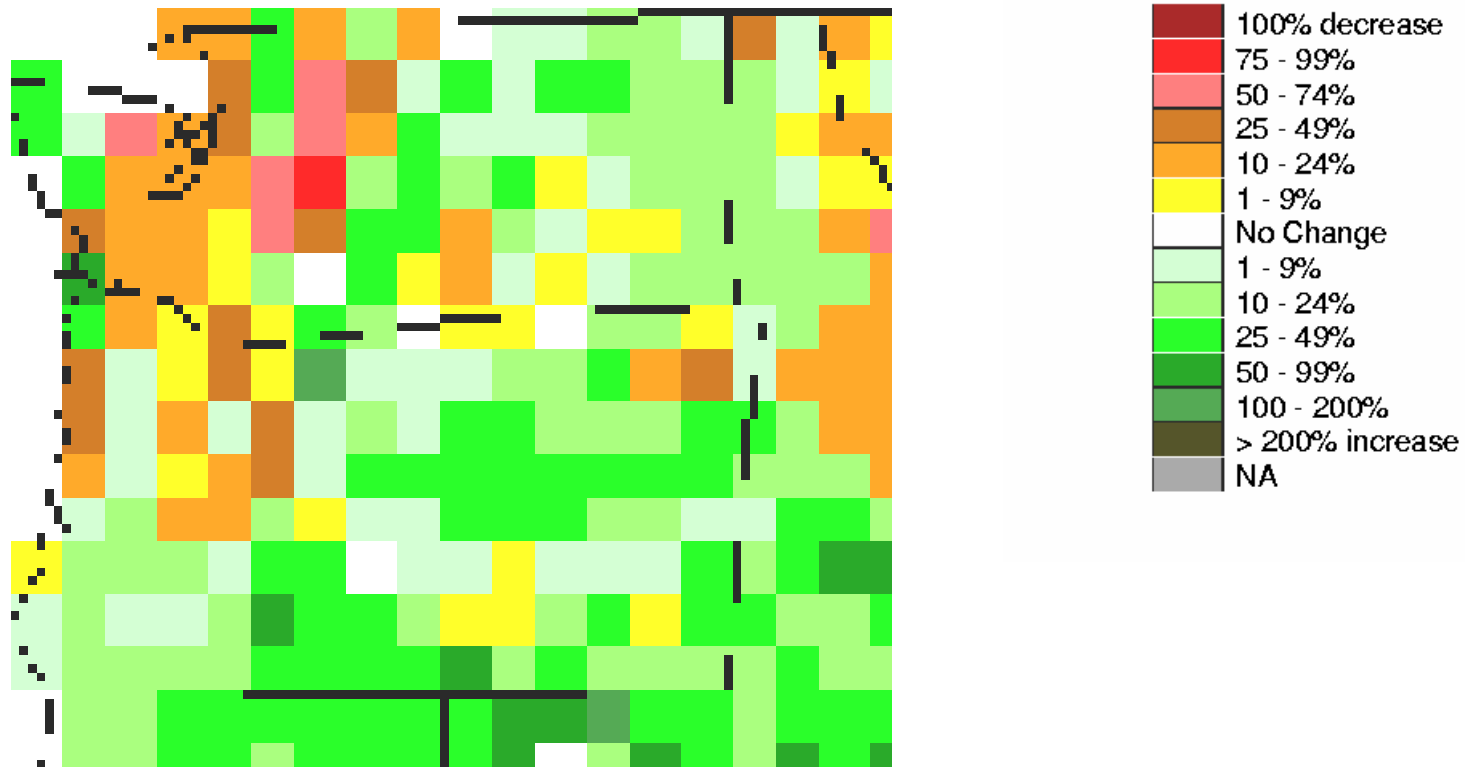


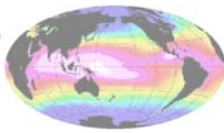
Effects on salmonid life-cycle



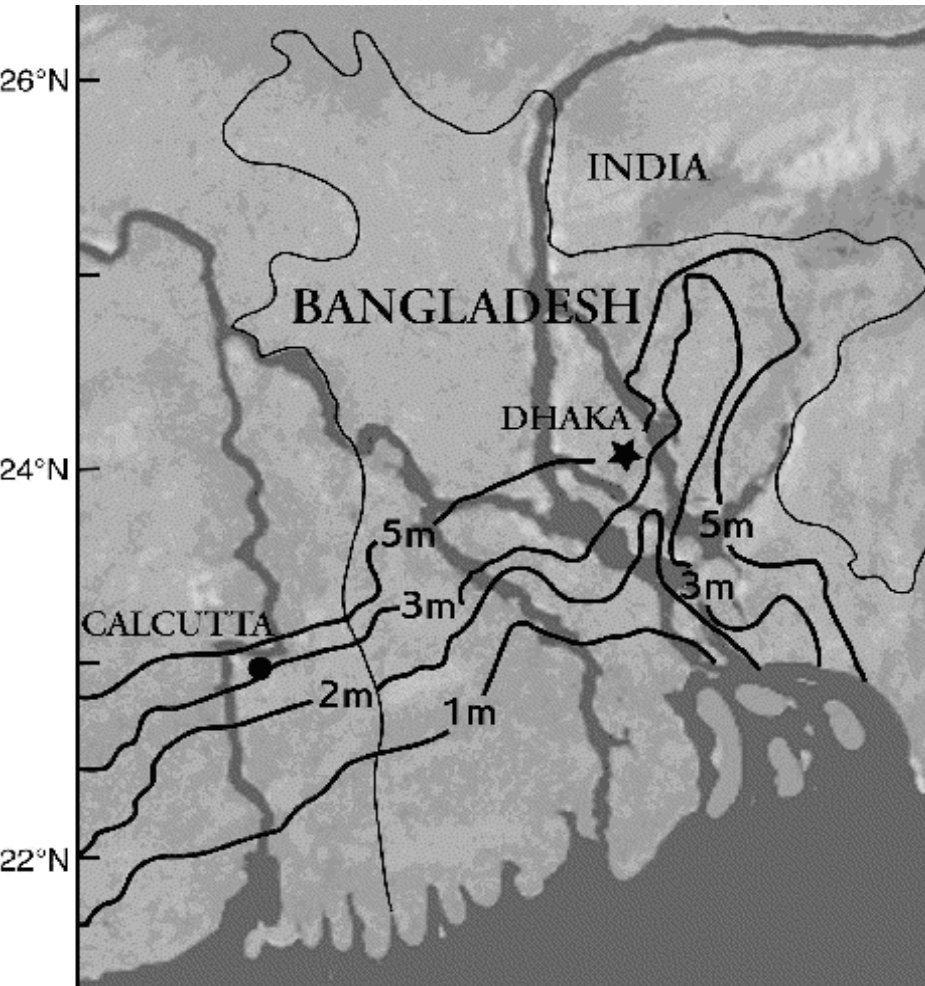


Vegetation carbon in 2070-2100





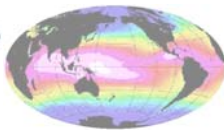
Sea Level Rise



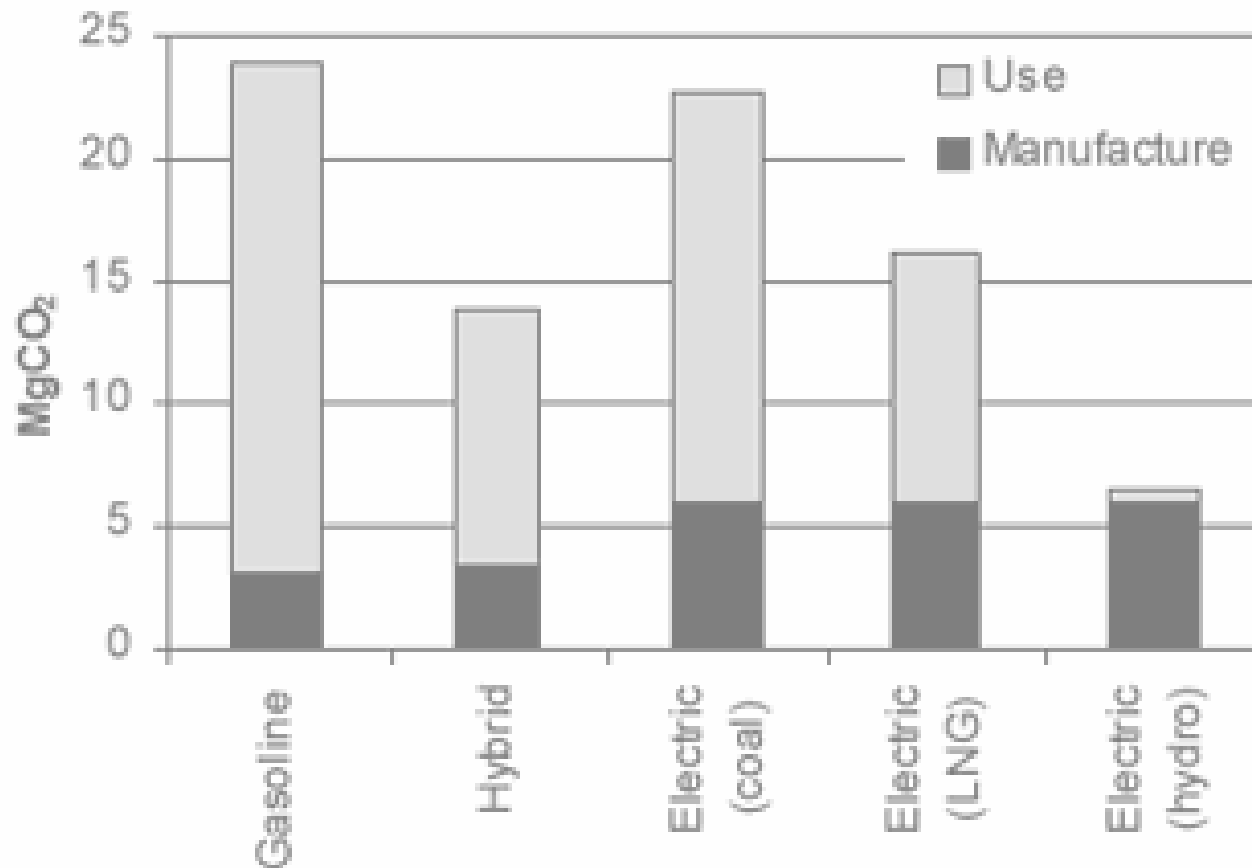
1-5 meters in Bangladesh

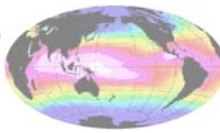


7-8 meters in Florida



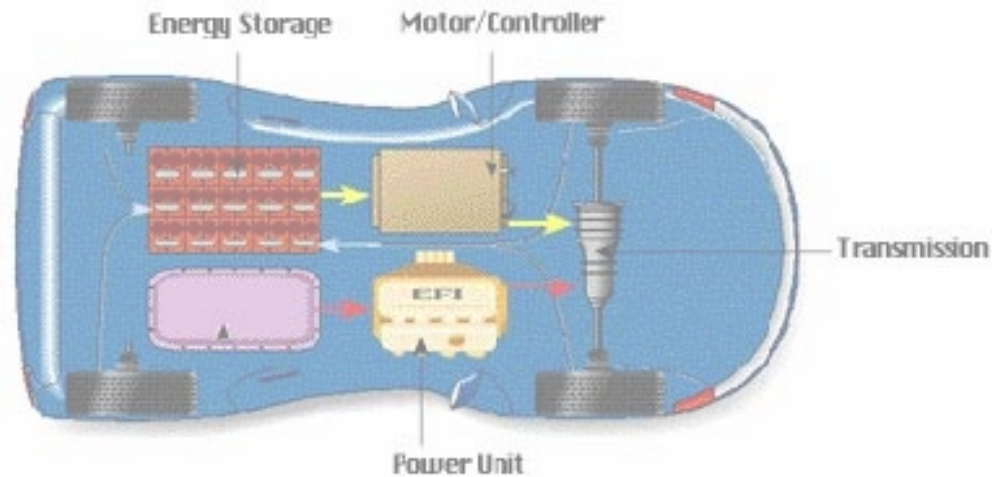
Gasoline, hybrid & electric car CO₂ emissions



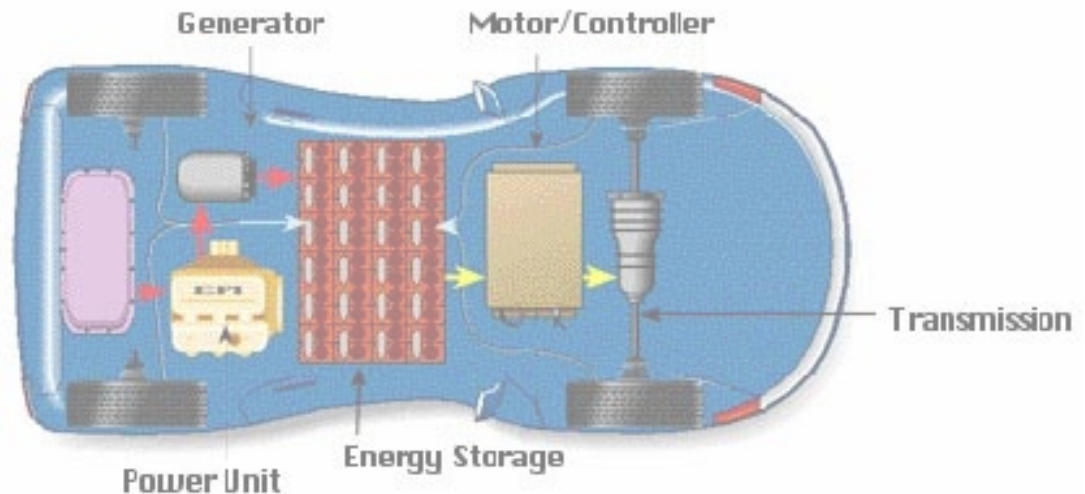


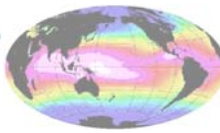
Hybrid-electric vehicles

parallel design:

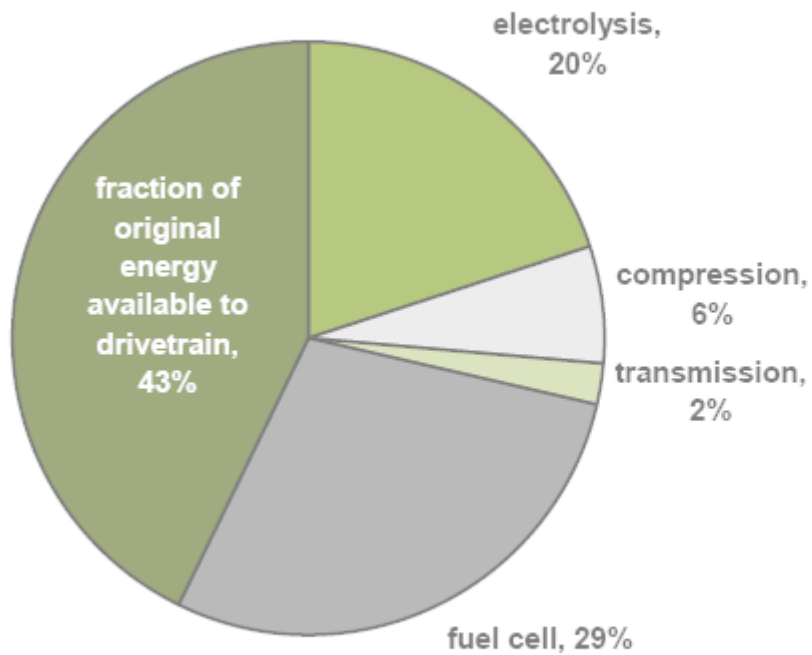


series design:

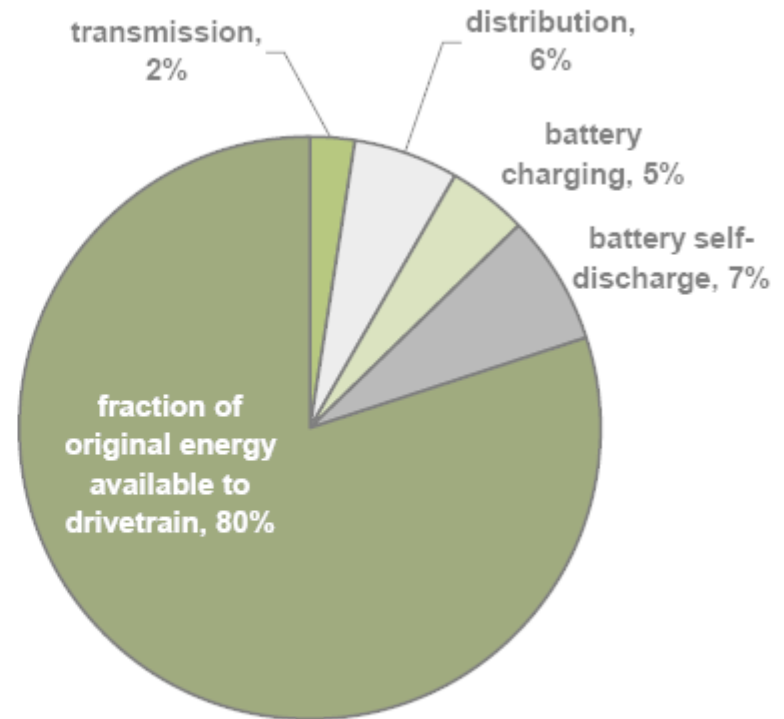




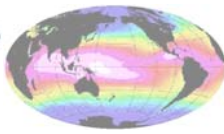
Hydrogen vs. electricity



Energy losses in FCV fuel chain



Energy losses in EV fuel chain



Competing uses of renewable energy

